

“On Woman’s Right to Suffrage” by Susan B. Anthony
Selection Test B

Critical Reading *Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- _____ 1. From what does Susan B. Anthony quote at the beginning of “On Woman’s Right to Suffrage”?
 - A. the Declaration of Independence
 - B. a letter to the editor of the local paper
 - C. the Preamble of the Constitution
 - D. a law textbook

- _____ 2. Of what crime was the author of “On Woman’s Right to Suffrage” accused?
 - A. voting unlawfully
 - B. speaking against the President
 - C. attempting to escape from prison
 - D. staging a demonstration

- _____ 3. How does Anthony address the audience in “On Woman’s Right to Suffrage”?
 - A. Senators and Representatives
 - B. Friends and fellow citizens
 - C. Mr. Mayor
 - D. Mr. President

- _____ 4. How does Susan B. Anthony define *the people of the United States*?
 - A. all but women and children
 - B. only women
 - C. politicians and legal authorities
 - D. all people

- _____ 5. Susan B. Anthony calls the plight of women “a downright mockery.” This is an example of
 - A. a fact.
 - B. an opinion.
 - C. a generalization.
 - D. an overgeneralization.

- _____ 6. Any American citizen, Susan B. Anthony says, is entitled to
 - A. attend meetings of the Senate.
 - B. be elected President.
 - C. vote and hold political office.
 - D. give public speeches.

- _____ 7. Anthony reasons that to discriminate by sex or race is a violation of
 - A. one’s dignity.
 - B. basic human rights.
 - C. the supreme law of the land.
 - D. her own personal code of ethics.

- ___ 8. By referring to “female posterity,” Anthony shows concern for
 A. future generations of women.
 B. her immediate family.
 C. women’s right to hold public office.
 D. quality child care.
- ___ 9. Anthony thinks that an “oligarchy of sex” is worse than one of race because
 A. there are more women than men.
 B. it affects family dynamics.
 C. it affects women’s jobs.
 D. it excludes future politicians.
- ___ 10. Anthony cites Webster, Worcester, and Bouvier as sources saying *citizens* are “people.” What are these sources?
 A. representatives
 B. police officers
 C. dictionaries
 D. female supporters
- ___ 11. In Susan B. Anthony’s speech, “Are women persons?” is an example of
 A. a factual question.
 B. a rhetorical question.
 C. a question based on opinion.
 D. a general question.
- ___ 12. When did Anthony give the speech “On Woman’s Right to Suffrage”?
 A. at the Constitutional Convention
 B. during the Civil War
 C. over 100 years ago
 D. over 200 years ago
- ___ 13. Anthony generalizes that all discrimination against women is “null and void.” On what does she base this conclusion?
 A. Women are persons, so they also are full citizens.
 B. Women work equally as hard as men.
 C. Discrimination was ruled illegal during the Civil War.
 D. Women outnumber men in most states.

Vocabulary and Grammar

- ___ 14. Which sentence contains a conjunction?
 A. My friend and I went to a poetry slam.
 B. Her sister planned to recite new poems.
 C. The poets came from several schools.
 D. They read for two full hours.
- ___ 15. Which choice is closest in meaning to *oligarchy*?
 A. a nonprofit agency
 B. a partnership
 C. a small, elite group
 D. a democracy

- ___ 16. If there is *dissension* in a group, what might you expect to hear?
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A. laughing | C. talking |
| B. arguing | D. singing |
- ___ 17. Which word means the opposite of *posterity*?
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A. grandchildren | C. ancestors |
| B. in-laws | D. royalty |

Essay

18. Susan B. Anthony says she does not believe that she lives in a true democracy. In a brief essay, explain her reason for saying this. As you prepare your answer, consider the characteristics of a democracy. Use a specific example from the text of her speech to support your answer.

19. “On Woman’s Right to Suffrage” includes this passage:

It was we, the people; not we, the white male citizens; nor yet we, the male citizens; but we, the whole people, who formed the Union. And we formed it, not to give the blessings of liberty, but to secure them; not to the half of ourselves and the half of our posterity, but to the whole people—women as well as men.

Some words or structures—*we*; *formed*; *not to . . . but to*; and *half*—occur more than one time. In a brief essay, discuss the effect of the repetition of those items.